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# Gettysburg Compiler

Gettysburg, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1894

## TOWN AND COUNTY.

### Personal and Pertinent.

CALVIN P. BREAN, 11 S. Broad and Hamilton long have been drawn jurors from this county for the U. S. Circuit court to begin in Philadelphia next month.

Messrs. Charles and Henry Herbst, of Nachus, Loebl, Ill., are visiting their brother Mr. Samuel Herbst and other relatives and friends in this vicinity.

BEN BLACKWELL, of Mechanicsburg, filled the pulpit in the Episcopal Chapel last Sunday.

Superintendent CALVIN HAMILTON wife and daughter have gone to Pittsburg to attend the G. A. R. Encampment.

HENRY N. WILSON and wife, left for the same place on Saturday.

MR. H. F. WEAVER goes to Philadelphia and other cities this week on business.

Mrs. WEAVER and children go to business for several weeks.

J. F. KIRZMILLER Esq., and wife, go to Philadelphia this week to attend the reunion of the 138 Pa., regiment and 6th Maryland cavalry.

Mr. D. J. BURR of Union town ship, who is now 70 years of age, came in to pay his respects to the COMPTROLLER last week, as he has done every year since he was 20 years old.

MR. JERRY COOK, who has been acting rector of the Episcopal church in Tarriffville, Conn., is in town.

MR. HARRY GUTTER, who is studying in the University of Maryland, has been spending his vacation here.

MR. CHARLES G. NEILY, a prominent Philadelphia druggist, is spending a few days with his parents, Mrs. C. Neily Esq., and wife, of Huntington township.

REV. A. G. WOLF and wife have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Sanders.

THE REV. H. J. JACOBS, pastor of the M. E. Church, Hanover, and son Horace, have returned from a pleasant visit at the home of Mr. J. F. Johns and family at Lancaster.

Messrs. Lewis Wriggall, Levi Mum- per, Wm. H. Rippey, John Poor, L. Y. Diller and Wm. Frock are among the visitors to Pittsburg.

MR. BRAUNSTEIN, of the New Colonial Hotel, with his wife, spent some days last week in Waynesboro.

DR. WEAVER, of Philadelphia, is visiting another on West Middle St.

MR. JOHN MCKEEKNIGHT, of Villa Vista, is guest of Mr. S. A. Gilliland.

MR. WM. GARDNER, of Wilmington, is at Mr. Overbeck's.

Mrs. GOO SWOPE and Mr. Emma Holdren, sister of Grace Swope, of Lee county, Ill., are visiting friends in Gettysburg and her aged mother who is seriously ill at Couston. Mrs. SWOPE is a relative of Mrs. Duffield Rodgers.

The Misses McClellan of Middle Creek, have returned.

Mrs. Blanche Bender of Altoona was visiting the Misses Becker near town, over Sunday.

Mrs. H. G. Wolf and daughter Maggie left, Sunday for Pittsburg.

Mrs. Wm. Neely, of Philadelphia is visiting Miss Ella Gilliland.

Mrs. S. KURTZ, is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. ANNE BRINKERHOFF has returned from Avonmore, Westmoreland Co., where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burgess.

MISS LIZZIE BRIE is visiting her friend Miss Jessie Anthons in Hanover.

Mrs. GOO SHEAVER, with friends from Harrisburg, are taking in the encampment at Pittsburg.

MISS ANNIE HUGES is visiting in Baltimore.

MR. WM. CODORI is visiting her mother, Mrs. Simon Diller, in Hanover.

MR. W. B. GILLARD and two children, are at Villa Vista.

The condensations proceeding in the Electric railway case were restored this morning.

The State Authors Convention is in session here to day and tomorrow.

Mr. W. F. ROZIER has our thanks for a basket of nice grapes.

The date of the sale of D. W. HARFORD, Assignee of George C. LEWIS of Latimore township, has been changed from the 29th, to the 2d of September.

MISS NANNIE EICHOLTZ can again be found at the counters of W. H. WEAVER & Son, where she will be glad to see her friends and customers.

Taxes

I will set at Round Top, (Rosenthal's) on the 23d and 29th of September at the Arbitrated Room Court house on the 28th for the collection of school tax for Cumberland township. On these days an statement of percent will be allowed.

J. H. WIFFMAN Collector

PRIES—Call at John T. STEDD—Cigar store and see immense stocks of Pipes—the largest and finest in town—something to suit all tastes and at all prices.

There will be a futsal held in Heddlesburg, September 1st.

CIGARES coming in contact with the Excelsior fire Dept. must not worry about sparks or flying embers which are very dangerous, as was plainly shown at the fire Monday night.

I am Mr. W. F. SONN

Agents.

CIGARES—Clayton No. 707 pattern nearly new for sale cheap. Inquire of H. J. BRINKERHOFF, Jr., Gettysburg.

DR. FLEMING—Chas. S. Spence successor to H. M. Speer & Son, the manufacturer of all kinds and sizes of Drums, is better than ever prepared to furnish Dr. F. at the very lowest prices at the old stand, Seminary Ridge and Springs Avenue 112.

BALTO EXHIBITION.—The U. B. Mate Society's exhibition to Baltimore has been fixed for Thursday Sept. 27th. Pictures later.

A FRIEND—I am on the side of the P. & G. business. I can positively save any one wishing to buy a piano or Organ any make, from \$20 to \$40. Consult me for buying a 140. Gettysburg still.

HAVING had the Chopping, Sawing and Planing Mill in Fairfield, I am prepared to do all kinds of work in those lines at lowest rates. A share of public profit is solicited.

stif G. GEIRACH

Our second hand Piano and one second hand Organ, both in good order, for sale cheap at G. E. STANLERS Music Store, Gettysburg \$112.

The Farmers' meeting will be held next Friday at Round Top.

Cattle Kill by Electrification

During a severe thunder storm on Thursday evening, lightning struck into a tree in the field one of the Conococheague Chapel farms, near McSherrystown, killing two valuable cows and a bull, which were under it. They were the property of Mr. Ignatius Small, the tenant, whose loss is given at over \$100.

The Farmers' meeting will be held next Friday at Round Top.

## FIRE! FIRE!

\$40,000 Worth of Property is Destroyed by the Flames—The Trolley Power House.

THE CARS, BOOKS AND PAPERS ARE SAVED; ALL ELSE LOST. THE DAY SAID TO THE TOWN

John Kimple of Franklin moved that the regular election of district clergymen be dispensed with and instead that the County chairman be directed to appoint an Advisory committee of seven in each district to take the place thereof.

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## FEEDING WHEAT.

Equal Parts of Wheat and Corn Are Excellent Feeding Food.

The second of a series of circulars of information prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry has been published by the department of agriculture. It is a discussion of wheat as a food for growing and fattening animals.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau, says:

"During the past year there have been numerous inquiries in regard to the chemical composition of wheat as compared with corn and oats, its relative value as a food for growing and fattening animals, and the method of feeding which would produce the best results. These inquiries have, doubtless, been suggested by the great change in the comparative prices of the grain just mentioned. In the past we have been accustomed to see a bushel of wheat sell for two or three times as much as a bushel of corn. Recently we have seen fifty-six pounds of corn sell for more than could be obtained for sixty pounds of wheat. This readjustment of the prices of grain evidently calls for a reconsideration of the methods for disposing of the cereal crops in order to determine which is most profitable under the present conditions."

As a result of the experiments made, and shown in tables given in the circular, it is stated that the "equal parts of wheat and corn should, therefore, prove better for fattening animals than either of these grains alone." For growing animals, corn is plainly not so suitable as wheat. When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel, it is preferable to feed what one will eat. The best form in which to feed wheat is to roll or grind it into a meal. It may then be fed alone, or mixed with corn meal or ground oats. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care should be taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it."

Regarding the chemical and economic features of the grain, Dr. Salmon says the information derived from the tables should be used in connection with our knowledge of the habits of animals and the practical results of feeding. We should not care to assert, for instance, that wheat screenings are in general more valuable as a feed for animals than the plump, sound wheat, although the table would indicate this to be the case. We may, however, safely conclude that the screenings and imperfect wheat should be fed and only the best wheat put on the market."

On this subject the Phila. Record said:

"A great deal of wheat was fed to cattle and hogs last year, but, as such a use of wheat was regarded as exceptional, little or no pains were taken to note comparative results. As a rule, however, the use of wheat was deemed satisfactory at last year's prices. The Kansas State Agricultural Department has recently set on foot an official investigation on the subject of wheat feeding. It is proposed to show the quantity of wheat fed to farm animals in Kansas last year and its proportion of the entire crop, the number of pounds of live stock returned per bushel of wheat consumed, its value as compared with corn and the cost per bushel of raising wheat and the cost of putting it in the bin when the yield is ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty-five bushels per acre respectively. This information will be a matter of general interest. If it can be established that pork and beef can be put upon the market as cheaply from wheat-fed as from corn-fed stock, and that there will be no resulting deterioration in quality, the fact may have important bearing in determining future crop distribution and price."

## Ancient Milling.

For various cereals used in bread-making were ground with very uncoarse contrivances hardly deserving the name of mill, as we understand it, says the Detroit Free Press. They consisted of two portable circular stones, the upper and concave one by means of an iron or wooden handle, the grain being placed between them. These stones were usually obtained from a quarry in the vicinity of Babylon, from which sufficient were taken to supply all the eastern countries.

The grinding was usually performed by two females, who sat opposite each other with the millstones placed between them, the upper stone being kept in motion by the hands of the operators. Very often this tedious work was assigned to prisoners, who considered it a most disagreeable task. This fact is recorded in Plato's *Writ*, in which we are told that Socrates, "did grind in the prison house of the Philosophers," and Jeremiah bewails the fact that the Babylonians "took our young men to grind."

## The Korean War.

While the war between China and Japan is still wages we know but little accurately about it. It is difficult to get any correct or reliable information. A dispatch from Tien Tsin states that an imperial edict commands General Yeh and his men for their victory at Ping Yang, in Northern Korea, on August 17, thus confirming the account received some days ago from Shanghai. The Japanese, it appears, were defeated at the place they were holding against the Chinese, with a loss of 5,000 men, and were routed. The pursuit continued several days and was disastrous for the Japanese. The affair possesses very considerable importance, since it indicates that the Chinese are too strong for their opponents at a strategic point of great value. Had the Japanese been able to hold the pass at Ping Yang they might have been able to close the peninsula of Korea to the Chinese.

The victory is the more important to the Chinese for the reason that they are unable to send reinforcements and supplies to their troops in Korea by sea, having, as seen, conceded control of the sea to the Japanese fleet. The fact that Japan has so far succeeded in capturing the sea is the fact that she now holds the provinces of Shantung, Chekiang and the country about the treaty ports, and is carrying the war into China by attacking Port Arthur. Her advance must be checked before she is thought, when winter comes and ice closes the Korean harbors.

## THE LAW ON FERTILIZERS.

Of Interest to Buyers, Sellers and Manufacturers of Phosphate.

1. Every package of commercial fertilizer sold, offered or exposed for sale, for manorial purposes, within this Commonwealth, shall have plainly stamped thereon the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, the net weight of its contents, and an analysis, stating the percentage therein contained of nitrogen, or its equivalent in ammonia in an available form, of potash soluble in water, of soluble and reversed phosphoric acid, and of insoluble phosphoric acid: *Provided*. That any commercial fertilizer sold, offered or exposed for sale, which shall contain none of the above-named constituents, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

2. Every manufacturer or importer of commercial fertilizers, as specified in section one of this act, shall, on or before the first day of August, next, offer or before offering the same for sale in this Commonwealth, file annually in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth an affidavit, stating the amount of said fertilizer or fertilizers sold within the state during the last preceding year; and if said amount be one hundred tons or less, or they shall pay to the treasurer of the state the sum of ten dollars for each and every such article of such commercial fertilizer sold within the state during the last preceding year, and if the said amount shall exceed one hundred tons, and be less than five hundred tons, or they shall pay the sum of twenty dollars as aforesaid, and if said amount shall be five hundred tons or more, or they shall pay the sum of thirty dollars as aforesaid; if such manufacturers or importers or importers, shall not have made any sales within the Commonwealth during the preceding year, he or they shall pay the sum of ten dollars as aforesaid. Every such manufacturer or importer shall, at the same time, file with the secretary of the board of agriculture, copy of the analysis required by section one of this act, and shall be entitled to receive from the secretary of the commonwealth a certificate, which shall be countersigned by the secretary of the board of agriculture, showing that the provisions of this act have been complied with.

3. Any person selling, offering or exposing for sale, any commercial fertilizer, without the analysis required by section one of this act, with an analysis stating that it is one, two, or a larger percentage of one or more of the above-named constituents than is contained therein, or for the sale of which a certificate of section two have not been compiled with, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty-five and not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offence, and not less than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offence; one-half of which shall be for the use of the informer and the remainder for the county in which the conviction is secured: *Provided*, said informer be the purchaser and the goods be for his own use.

4. It shall be the duty of the board of agriculture to analyze such specimens of commercial fertilizers as may be furnished by its agents; said samples to be accompanied with proper proof, under oath or affirmation, that they were fairly drawn; the fee for such analysis, shall be determined by the executive committee of the board, and be based upon a fixed rate for each determination; and no case exceed seventy-five per cent of the usual profit paid for such services, and shall be payable from the treasury of the Commonwealth in the manner as now provided by law.

5. The money paid into the treasury under the provisions of this act, shall constitute a special fund from which the cost of such analysis shall be paid: *Provided*, That the total amount thus expended in any one year, shall not exceed the amount paid into the treasury during the same year and that any monies remaining in this special fund, at the end of the year, shall be passed into the general fund for the use of the state.

6. The term "commercial fertilizers," as used in this act, shall be taken to mean any and every substance imported, manufactured, or sold for fertilizing or manuring purposes, except barn-yard manure, man, lime and wood ashes, and not exempt by the provisions of section one of this act.

## CANNING AND PRESERVING.

Mrs. Rorer gives a Practical Talk on This Timely Topic.

*The Philadelphia Times*, Sept. 5.

The season of canning and preserving is to every experienced housekeeper sometimes a period of anxiety and fatigue, while the youthful beginners in the school of domestic knowledge frequently give up in despair because fruits do not keep and jellies do not set.

Very often this tedious work was assigned to prisoners, who considered it a most disagreeable task. This fact is recorded in *Plato's Writ*, in which we are told that Socrates, "did grind in the prison house of the Philosophers," and Jeremiah bewails the fact that the Babylonians "took our young men to grind."

The grinding was usually performed by two females, who sat opposite each other with the millstones placed between them, the upper stone being kept in motion by the hands of the operators.

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The grinding was usually performed by two females, who sat opposite each other with the millstones placed between them, the upper stone being kept in motion by the hands of the operators.

Very often this tedious work was assigned to prisoners, who considered it a most disagreeable task. This fact is recorded in *Plato's Writ*, in which we are told that Socrates, "did grind in the prison house of the Philosophers," and Jeremiah bewails the fact that the Babylonians "took our young men to grind."

is necessary, because in the first one only the adult microbes are killed, the spores hatching out and requiring the extra heat to exterminate them effectively. It is most necessary to fill the jar to overflowing, for then when the cover is put on the heat of the syrup, which is many times more powerful than the heat of water, comes in contact with the metal surface and thus serves to sterilize the cover, a very necessary item, as many jars of milk and fruit have been ruined by the contact with microbes in tops not attended to with due attention in the manner to that heating.

"Do not flavor fruit with other than fruit flavorings," said the white-capped, black-robed cook, as she mixed a quart of sugar with one quart of boiling water in a granite saucepan. "Reserve spices for other articles, but keep to lemon or orange if the individual flavor of the fruit you are canning in is inside."

"Canning all day long until one is worn out never succeeds," said Mrs. Rorer. "The best plan is to do a little at a time; for instance, when fruit or vegetables are ordered for the home there is always some left over. Then the first section is being prepared for immediate consumption put down the others for winter use, and before you know it your preserve closet will be full, and you will have experienced no fatigue."

"By this time the peads had been put into the hot jars, and with the good management that characterizes the working of all thorough wives, plums were taken up to be canned later, with the skins removed, so that they can be pulled off easily.

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